NURSING GUIDELINES FOR THE CARE OF A CHILD WITH A TEMPORARY EXTERNAL PACEMAKER	
Version Number	*3*
Date of Issue	*March 2020*
Reference Number	COCTEP-03-2020 ETKF
Review Interval	*3 yearly*
Approved By *Name: Fionnuala O' Neill* *Title: NPDC*	*Signature:* *Date: 25th March 2020* 
Authorised By *Name: Tracey Wall* *Title: Director of Nursing*	*Signature:* *Date: 25th March 2020* 
Author/s	Name: Eileen Tiernan, Clinical Coordinator Graduate Diploma Critical Care Nursing (Children) Kathleen Fitzmaurice, Nurse Tutor
Location of Copies	*On Hospital Intranet and locally in department*

Document Review History		
Review Date	***Reviewed By***	***Signature***
February 2020	Eileen Tiernan	Eileen Tiernan

Document Change History	
Change to Document	***Reason for Change***
Reference changes and updated	Reference updates

CONTENTS

1.0 Introduction

A pacemaker is a device which uses electrical impulses to increase or regulate the heart rate and /or rhythm, when the patient's own intrinsic function of conduction or impulse generation is impaired. A temporary external pacemaker is one which is located outside the body for the purpose of regulating the heart rate and/ or rhythm for a temporary period of time. A pacemaker box is used to regulate and control the function of pacing and pacing wires are used to conduct and sense the heart's intrinsic electrical activity. Most often in paediatrics, temporary pacing wires are placed on the epicardium or in the myocardium at the conclusion of cardio-thoracic surgery or during an emergency thoracotomy in an intensive care setting. Other modes of temporary pacing are:

Transvenous	Catheter is Inserted during cardiac catheterisation i.e femoral vein and advanced via a guide wire to right ventricle.
Transcutaneous	Emergency non-invasive pacing which may be used for severe symptomatic bradycardia. Electrode pads are placed on anterior and posterior chest to deliver stimulus through the chest wall. Available on some defibrillators.
Transoesophageal	Paces by impulse traversing tissue between the electrode in the oesophagus and left atrium. Usually short term pacing i.e. atrial pacing without A.V .block

(Hazinski 2013)

Indications for Temporary Pacing

1. Post cardiac surgery.
    - Higher risk of arrhythmias in first 2 -3 days post surgery, especially left ventricular outflow tract, AVSD or VSD surgery.
    - Temporary support to increase cardiac output.
2. As a prelude to permanent pacing.
3. To reverse certain types of atrial or ventricular arrhythmias
4. Severe symptomatic bradycardia (Epstein *et al.* 2008, Hazinski 2013).

Types of Cardiac Pacing *(commonly used)*

Demand	To sense the patient's intrinsic activity and deliver an impulse only if intrinsic electrical activity is NOT sensed within a predetermined time.
Fixed	To deliver an impulse at a predetermined rate regardless of intrinsic myocardial electrical activity. This type of pacing is less seldom used as it is associated with an increased risk of arrhythmias. Sensitivity needs to be turned to lowest level to avoid sensing of patient's own intrinsic activity.
A-V Sequestional (Dual)	Delivers atrial and ventricular pacing in sequence, thereby preserving atrial – ventricular synchrony. This has the advantage of atrial kick and increase in cardiac output of appropriately 20%.

(Singh Batra and Balaji 2013).

Classification of Pacemaker Modes

Pacemakers are classified in a 3 letter generic code devised by the North American Society of Pacing and Electrophysiology (NASPE) and the British Pacing and Electrophysiology Group (BPEG) (Bernstein *et al* 2002).

NASPE / BPEG Generic Code (Revised 2002)

CHAMBER BEING PACED	CHAMBER BEING SENSED	PACEMAKER RESPONSE
A = Atrium	**A** = Atrium	**T** = Triggered
V = Ventricle	**V** = Ventricle	**I** = Inhibited (Demand Mode)
D = Dual (Atrium & Ventricle)	**D** = Dual (Atrium & Ventricle)	**D** = Dual (Triggered / Inhibit)
O = None	**O** = None	**O** = None (Asynchrony)

(Bernstein *et al* 2002)

Mode of Response	Response to the intrinsic myocardial activity
I – Inhibit	The pacemaker will not pace if it senses depolarisation, thus allowing the patients' own heart beat
T – Triggered	If the pacemaker does not sense depolarisation.
O – No Response	

The mode of pacing selected depends on the patient's inherent heart rate and rhythm and the function of the atria and ventricles. The mode used will be the one which will best optimise cardiac output. The most common temporary pacing is:

- **AAI *- Atrial Pacing***
- **VVI *- Ventricular Pacing***
- **DDD *- A.V Sequential (Dual) Pacing***

The Pacing Circuit

Pulse Generator *(Pacing Box)* This contains the energy source and electrical circuitry to provide an electrical stimulus to maintain the specified rate. It also recognises and evaluates the heart's intrinsic rhythm. The pacing circuit has terminals for pacemaker wire connection of bi-polar leads. Bipolar leads measure electrical potential between 2 lead wires in contact with the heart.

Lead / Wire / Electrode This transmits the patients' rhythm to the pulse generator and also carries an electrical stimulus, between the pulse generator and the chamber being paced. The electrode needs a negative (output) pole (the tip) and a positive (ground) pole (the insulator) which enables a current to flow between the pulse generator and the heart. Epicardial wires may be placed after cardiac surgery on the epicardium or placed transvenously through guided insertion of specialised catheters at cardiac catheter (Hazinski 2013).

2. Nursing Care of the Child with a Temporary External Pacemaker

Nurses should only care for a child with a temporary external pacemaker having received the necessary theoretical and practical instruction to practice competently, within their scope of All nursing care is given with regard to guidance for good practice (OLCHC 2002, HSE 2011, NMBI 2015).

NB: All pacemaker settings and subsequent changes are the responsibility of the medical team ONLY and should not be changed by nursing staff.

Section 1: MONITORING

Action	Rationale and Reference
Nurse child on cardiac monitor: observe the heart rate and rhythm with continuous ECG recordings. Assess for capture and sensing of the pacemaker. Ensure ECG rate alarm is set 10pm below the pacemaker heart rate.	To allow for evaluation of cardiac and pacemaker function. Early detection of arrhythmias or pacemaker malfunction allows for timely intervention, (Yorkhill Children's Hospital 2011, Hazinski 2013, Long 2016b, SCHN 2017, Hockenberry Wilson and Rodgers 2018).
In addition, monitor heart rate from an alternative source (Pulse rate, arterial line, pulse oximetry).	**NB: The presence of satisfactory heart rate on a cardiac monitor DOES NOT ensure effective cardiac contraction and cardiac output.**
Monitor: • Blood pressure • Temperature. Assess for changes in responsiveness / behaviour i.e. restlessness or irritability. NB: Minimum of 4 hourly or as condition indicates	To establish baseline and detect changes in a timely fashion. NB: Decreased blood pressure is a late sign of low cardiac output (Hazinski,2013). Paradoxical blood pressure changes may indicate cardiac tamponade secondary to perforated ventricle. These changes may be early signs of low cardiac output. (Hazinski 2013).
Assess tissue perfusion: • Peripheral pulses (strong or weak) • Capillary refill (brisk or sluggish) • Warmth of extremities NB: Minimum of 4 hourly or as condition indicates	Tissue perfusion depends on adequate cardiac output. These are early signs of low cardiac output. (Hazinski 2013).
Assess rate and regularity of respirations. Monitor colour and oxygen saturations to establish parameters for same. Administer oxygen if ordered and clinically indicated	To establish baseline and detect changes in a timely fashion. Increased respiratory rate, dyspnoea or cough may be indications of increasing heart failure (Hockenberry Wilson and Rodgers 2018).
Maintain strict fluid balance chart.	To provide information about fluid balance. Large positive balance and diminished urine output may indicate worsening heart failure (Hazinski 2013).
Monitor serum electrolytes (as per medical team). Monitor acid-base balance (as per medical team). Inform medical team of changes in patient's condition or laboratory findings. Document same.	Electrolyte imbalance may interfere with electrical activity of the heart (Hockenberry Wilson and Rodgers 2018). Pacing thresholds can be affected by acid-base balance (Hazinski, 2013). To allow for timely interventions by medical team (HSE 2011, NMBI 2016).
Assess bowel function daily. Prevent constipation.	To allow timely interventions in preventing constipation. Straining on defaecation may reduce cardiac output (Van Orden-Wallace 1998).

SECTION 2: DOCUMENTATION

Action	Rationale and Reference
Check pacemaker settings against doctors' order and document same in nursing notes	To ensure correct settings of mode, rate, sensitivity and output. To have baseline settings in case of alterations. Documentation provides continuity of care when information is shared (HSE 2011, Hazinski 2013, NMBI 2016).
Verify pacemaker settings and record the following information on vital signs flow sheet of Clinical Information management System (CIMS) (Appendix I). **NB: Minimum once per shift and following all changes to settings.** ☐ Patient's name and hospital number ☐ Date and time ☐ Pacemaker mode ☐ Rate ☐ Atrial output ☐ Atrial sense ☐ Ventricular output ☐ Ventricular sense ☐ A.V. delay ☐ Battery change (date) ☐ Battery voltage ☐ Pacing wires ▪ Secured to patient ▪ Entry site dry ▪ Secured to pacemaker ☐ Pacing spike(s) on monitor ☐ Heart rate from arterial line or alternative source ☐ Ensure lock on Document make and model of external pacemaker and any changes.	To promote and facilitate continuity of care and good communication through effective documentation. (HSE 2011, Hazinski 2013, NMBI 2016). (Appendix I, II and III). NB: pacing spikes may not be visible on telemetry *(PICU only)* Assists in tracking pacemaker malfunction.

SECTION 3: PACEMAKER AND WIRES

Action	Rationale and Reference
Assess integrity and security of pacing wires, ensuring no loose connections or wire fractures *(minimum once per shift).* NB: Take extra care when moving patient. Ensure wires are secure and pacemaker box and leads are supported.	To ensure good pacemaker connection and prevent disconnection. To prevent accidental changes to settings. (Appendix IV). (Dwyer and Bauer 2010).
Ensure the pacemaker box is secure Ensure the cables are secure. NB: Pacemaker should be visible at all times. If pacemaker is dropped or becomes damaged it should be replaced immediately by the medical team and sent to clinical engineers for evaluation.	To prevent strain and accidental disconnection or dislodgement of pacing wires and damage to the pacemaker box. (Overbay and Criddle 2004, Reiswig-Timothy and Rodeman 2004). To ensure the pacemaker is functioning correctly.
If alternative pacemaker is required contact PICU 2nd Floor first and then theatre dept. or clinical engineer for replacement. *(Clinical Engineers: Bleep 465 / 008, Ext 6465. Out of Hours via switchboard)* Inform cardiothoracic, medical / surgical team via bleep or out of hour's telephone number via switch board. Also contact consultant in charge.	To ensure timely replacement of pacemaker.
Battery Use a new battery with each patient, 9 volt alkaline batteries only. ***NB: DO NOT USE rechargeable batteries*** Record battery voltage at beginning of shift and following insertion of new battery. When battery is in use, the battery should be changed when battery depletion symbol displays only one blinking segment and warning message ***'Change battery!'*** appears. This is repeated every 10 minutes. Ask cardiothoracic team to change the battery (Appendix III).  Figure 1: Battery Symbol Cardiothoracic *(medical / surgical)* team change all temporary external pacemaker batteries	Risk of low capacity and unstable charge which may cause a pacemaker malfunction (St Jude Medical 2014, SCHN 2017). To ascertain battery status. To allow cardiothoracic (medical / surgical) team to replace battery in a timely fashion. Battery change level is reached. There is approximately 24 hours reserve of battery life on Model 3085 if pacemaker mode set on standard setting (St Jude Medical 2014). To minimise risk and create a safe environment should interruption of pacing / complications occur during the procedure. NB: during battery changeover the pacemaker provides a minimum of 30 seconds additional power for extra safety. Battery change should take place WITHOUT DELAY but avoid undue haste (Appendix IV) (Jude Medical 2014)

After inserting a new battery, the device Model 3085 needs 30 minutes to recharge its internal power capacitor in order to perform the bridging function again.	To ensure, fully charged battery in situ. NB: AV sequentional pacing exhausts a battery more quickly than ventricular demand pacing.
Cardiothoracic (medical / surgical) team to change pacemaker battery: • With each new patient and then minimum of every 3 days	(Hazinski 2013).
Label rear of pacemaker, with date the battery was last changed, nurses initials and document same in the nursing notes. Ensure safe disposal of battery.	To have replacement in case of battery failure (Mater Misericordiae University Hospital 2011, Yorkhill Children's Hospital 2011, Hazinski 2013).
Have a replacement 9 volt battery available at the bedside at all times.	To minimise risk and ensure the infant/ child receives continuous and uninterrupted pacing (St Jude Medical 2011).
Critical Battery Depletion The nurse should avoid this occurring by organising battery change earlier. When critical battery depletion occurs the battery symbol will be empty and blinking. The warning message; ***'Hurry up! Change battery!***' will display. This is repeated every 2 minutes. Battery will need to be replaced immediately.	Critical battery change level has been reached and immediate battery change is required (St Jude Medical 2014).
Ensure manufacturer's user manual is always available for reference, in an area that all staff are aware of and have access to.	Readily available for reference. Increased familiarity with pacemaker (St Jude Medical 2014).

Electrical safety is especially important when caring for a patient with a pacemaker (Overbay and Criddle 2004)

Section 4: ELECTRICAL SAFETY

Action	Rationale and Reference
When not in use cover pacing wires with finger stall (thumb, cut diagonally) of a powder-free non-sterile examination glove i.e. Sempercare.	To prevent micro shocks. Micro shocks are associated with ventricular arrhythmias and are a potential lethal hazard. Temporary epicardial pacing wires provide a direct low resistance pathway to the heart for an electrical current. Rubber is a poor conductor of electricity. (Mater Misericordiae University Hospital 2011, Hazinski 2013), (Appendix V).
Wrap the wires in finger stall with a gauze square, into a small parcel and secure to chest with Tegaderm (Appendix V). Wrap atrial and ventricular wires separately. **NB: <u>DO NOT USE TAPE</u> to secure pacing wires within finger stall** Label atrial and/or ventricular wires separately.	To keep dry (avoid baths, showers and unnecessary contact with water) (Hazinski 2013). Water is an excellent conductor of electricity. To prevent child pulling or interfering with wires. To prevent pressure marks to chest. Ensure easy accessibility to pacing wires, if required. Easy identification of wires. (Overbay and Criddle 2004).
Wear non-sterile (conductive) examination gloves at all times when handling pacing wires, especially terminal ends.	Terminal ends are not insulated and are a low resistant connection to the heart. To prevent micro shocks and static electricity being transmitted via the nurses' hands to the patient. (Long 2016a, 2016b, Sivapuram 2016, 2019).
Appropriate warnings should be issued against the potential serious risk of using mobile communication devices in the vicinity of a patient with a pacemaker. The use of mobile phones / walkie-talkies is **PROHIBITED** in close vicinity to the patient.	There is a potential risk of electromagnetic interference to external pacemakers by mobile phones and walkie-talkie's (Medtronic 2001).

✶*The Nurse Practice Committee acknowledges the age of this reference. However, the article is a seminal piece of work which provides a comprehensive overview of the care of a pacemaker and which has been cited extensively by subsequent authors.*

Section 5: INSERTION SITE

There are 2 common insertion sites in paediatrics

- **EPICARDIAL wires *via transthoracic site.***
- **TRANSVENOUS (endocardial) wires *via CVC insertion site.***

NB: Atrial pacemaker wires traditionally exit the chest to the right of the sternum. Ventricular pacemaker wires exit the chest to the left of the sternum (Fisher 2008). Always check the surgical notes to verify the type and location of pacing wires.

An exception to the rule is in cases of dextrocardia or situs inversus.

Aseptic Non-Touch Technique (ANTT) is a mechanism which helps to prevent contamination of susceptible sites by micro-organisms that could cause infection (OLCHC 2010, 2011, O'Grady *et al.* 2011, OLCHC 2013, Loveday *et al.* 2014, RCPI/HSE 2015). ANTT is achieved by preventing contamination of external parts of the pacing wires and the insertion site. **Level 2 ANTT** should be used if cleaning or dressing the insertion site of the pacing wires is necessary. **Level 3 ANTT** is appropriate for handling and securing the epicardial pacing wires.

Action	Rationale and Reference
Transvenous Site: Dress as per intravenous clinical guidelines: (ANTT Level 2, Veniguard ® dressing). Assess daily and redress minimum of every 7 days or as clinically indicated.	To prevent infection (OLCHC 2010, 2011, O'Grady 2011, 2013, Loveday 2014, RCPI/ HSE 2015).
Epicardial Wire Site: Leave uncovered if dry. Dress as necessary with dry dressing, i.e. Mepore, if oozing present. Clean skin with 0.9% Normal Saline as clinically indicated	To prevent infection. (Overbay and Criddle 2004).
Assess insertion site for bleeding. If present apply pressure dressing. Notify cardiothoracic (medical / surgical) team.	To detect and treat early signs of bleeding.
Assess insertion site for signs of infection i.e. redness, swelling or oozing. If present: Notify cardiothoracic (medical / surgical) team. Clean site and obtain swab for culture and sensitivity.	Early detection of signs of inflammation / infection. Spread of infection along the catheter may cause septicaemia. To ascertain microbiology status. (Dougherty and Lister 2015). Cleaning site prior to swabbing is required to ensure accurate collection of and reduced contamination of organisms from the wound (OLCHC 2008).

Section 6: PSYCHOLOGICAL CARE

Action	Rationale & Reference
Provide explanations, education and emotional support to child and family. Involve the multidisciplinary team including: cardiac team; cardiology clinical nurse specialist and play specialist as appropriate.	To foster understanding and relieve anxiety. To provide knowledge and skills as necessary for compliance with treatment (Hockenberry Wilson and Rodgers 2018).

3.0 Trouble Shooting

Most troubleshooting associated with pacemaker systems is related to changes in the patient's medical condition or misinterpretation of normal pacemaker function. In all instances it is vital to assess the patient and identify the cause.

- ***It is essential for nurses to contact the cardiothoracic (medical/ surgical) team IMMEDIATELY, for early and timely intervention.***

There are four potential problems which can exist during pacing:

1. **Failure to Fire**
2. **Failure to Capture / Pace**
3. **Under Sensing**
4. **Over Sensing**

1. Failure to Fire

Failure to fire is characterised by the loss of output from the pulse generator, which is identifiable by an abnormally slow heart rate or asystole. Intervention should be specific to the problem found in the pacemaker system. If failure to fire cannot be corrected emergency measures may need to be initiated. Failure to fire related to pacemaker malfunction is rare. It is more likely to be related to settings, connections or changing thresholds.

Contact Cardiothoracic (medical / surgical) Team **IMMEDIATE**

Problem	Intervention
Loose connection or disconnection between lead wire, cables and pacemaker	Ensure connections are secure
Fracture / dislodgement of lead wire	Assess integrity of lead wires and replace as necessary NB: Remember the skin can be used as a new or extra positive lead.
Low pacemaker battery	Insert new battery
Failure of pacemaker pulse generator	Replace pacemaker generator. Contact **Cardiothoracic Team** (medical / surgical).
Over sensing (not common in paediatrics i.e. P wave high, mainly occurs in adults, unless the sense thresholds have been set too low)	Contact **Cardiothoracic Team** (medical/surgical) to assess sensitivity and decrease if necessary

(Lynn-McHale *et al.* 1998)

2. Failure to Capture / Pace

Capture occurs when the myocardium responds to the pacing stimulus by depolarising i.e. P wave or QRS wave. Failure to capture occurs when the myocardium fails to respond to a pacing stimulus. It will be seen as the pacing spike(s), not been followed by a P wave or QRS complex.

Contact Cardiothoracic Team (medical / surgical) **IMMEDIATELY**

Possible causes for increased pacing threshold:

- Inflammation or fibrosis at electrode site
- Increased serum Potassium or Calcium
- Acid base imbalances
- Medications i.e. Verapamil or Propanolol
- Fibrillation or flutter

Problem	Intervention
Loose connection between lead wire, cables, and pacemaker.	Ensure connections are secure.

Fracture / insulation break of lead wire. Displacement of lead wire.	Assess integrity. ***Contact Cardiothoracic Team (medical / surgical) who will replace it if required.*** NB: The skin can be used as a new positive electrode.
Low pacemaker battery.	Battery replaced by **Cardiothoracic Team (medical / surgical).**
Failure of pulse generator	Pulse generator replaced by cardiothoracic team.
Increased pacing threshold/ inadequate output (energy) for depolarisation.	***Contact Cardiothoracic Team (medical/surgical).*** Who will reassess pacing threshold and identify and treat the underlying physiological disturbances.

3. Under Sensing

Sensing is the ability of the pulse generator to 'see' the patients' own rhythm. Pacing spikes are present and regular but compete with the patients own inherent rhythm. This can occur when the sensing amplifier fails to detect the intrinsic activity of the heart, the ***sense threshold has been set too high*** or when the pacemaker loses the ability for self-inhibition (fires regardless). ***NB: NONE of the intrinsic beats are sensed.*** Mechanical failure of the pacemaker is rare. The pacemaker's response to under sensing is to deliver continuous paced beats and ***over pace***, with pacing spikes falling randomly in the cardiac cycle. This situation must be corrected as soon as possible because there is a potential for the pacemaker to deliver a stimulus in the refractory period of the cardiac cycle, which corresponds with the T wave when the heart is repolarising *(heart vulnerable).* It may potentiate lethal arrhythmias: i.e. ventricular tachycardia or ventricular fibrillation (RN.Com 2017).

Possible causes for under sensing (QRS detection):

- Tissue ischaemia / fibrosis
- Electrolyte disturbance
- Poorly positioned lead
- Fibrillation / atrial flutter
- Lead fracture
- Loose connections (Reynolds and Apple 2001)

Problem	Intervention
Inadequate QRS signal	Contact **Cardiothoracic Team (medical / surgical)** who may increase sensitivity (making the pacemaker more sensitive by decreasing mV to a smaller number) (Slota 2019)
Fracture/ dislodgement of pacing wire	Assess integrity. Contact **Cardiothoracic Team *(medical / surgical)* immediately** who will replace as necessary. NB: Remember the skin can be used as a new positive electrode.
Battery depletion	Contact **Cardiothoracic Team (medical / surgical)** to replace battery.

4. Over Sensing

Over sensing is when the pacemaker is too sensitive and ***sensitivity is set too LOW***. inappropriately senses internal and external signals and inhibits pacemaker output. The pacemaker generator ***sees ALL the intrinsic beats and artifacts*** *(misinterprets an electrical current as a QRS complex).* Inhibits itself, does not fire and ***delivers no paced beats***. In patients with a pacemaker dependent rhythm this will result in a pause in rhythm and reduction in cardiac output. Over sensing may be eliminated by reducing the sensitivity. This is performed by the cardiothoracic team (RN.Com 2017).

Problem	Intervention
P or T wave sensing	**Contact Cardiothoracic Team (medical / surgical)** who may reduce *sensitivity (making the pacemaker less sensitive by increasing mV to a higher number)* (Slota 2019).
Skeletal muscle contractions *(myopotentials)* or shivering	**Contact Cardiothoracic Team (medical / surgical)** who may decrease sensitivity.
Electromagnetic interference	Identify and remove source. **Contact Cardiothoracic Team *(medical / surgical)*** who may decrease pacemaker sensitivity.

(Reynolds and Apple 2001)

Potential Complications of Temporary External Pacing
Contact Cardiothoracic Team (medical / surgical) IMMEDIATELY

Problem	Cause
Arrhythmias • PVC's • Ventricular Tachycardia / Fibrillation • Asystole	May result from myocardial irritability caused by pacing wires. If pacemaker stimulus occurs during QT interval, when the heart is repolarising. Removal of pacing wires can rarely cause ventricular arrhythmias, e.g. ventricular fibrillation. If pacing is discontinued abruptly or if batteries fail.
Electrical Hazards	Leads provide a direct low resistance pathway to the heart for an electrical current (Richardson 2011).
Haemorrhage	Can occur during or after epicardial or endocardial lead placement or removal resulting in cardiac tamponade (SCHN 2017).
Pneumothorax or Pneumomediastinum	Cardiac perforation or air embolism can occur during transvenous pacemaker insertion.
Infection	Insertion sites should be inspected each shift to detect early signs of infection. (See c/o insertion site) (Silvetti *at al.* 2013, Long 2016b)
Displacement / Fracture of leads	Lead fracture impairs ability of unit to conduct an impulse (Silvetti *et al.* 2013, Slota 2019).
Failure to recognise asystole	Monitor may read pacing spikes as a QRS complex (even when no QRS follows the pacing spike). Asystole may therefore be missed (Oslizlok 2007).

4.0 Nursing Responsibilities in Assisting with the Removal Of Epicardial Pacing Wires

Epicardial pacing wires *(atrial x 2 +/- ventricular x 2)* are routinely inserted by the cardio-thoracic surgeon following open heart surgery i.e. AVSD repair, Fallots Tetralogy repair and VSD repair. They are used to diagnosis and treat rhythm disturbances. Epicardial pacing wires are traditionally placed: atrial wires on right side of chest and ventricular on the left. Should pacing be required post operatively these wires allow the heart to be temporarily paced by an external pacemaker (Clark 2007, O'Brien 2008).

ACTION	RATIONALE
Timing of Wire Removal Epicardial pacing wires are usually removed a minimum of 3-5 days post operatively and at least 24 hours prior to hospital discharge on instruction from cardio-thoracic team. The child will have a normal heart rate for age and be in sinus rhythm.	To ensure that epicardial pacing wires are removed under safe conditions and observation throughout the day following removal under optimal conditions should emergency intervention be required (PCNA 2003, Long 2016a).
Pre Procedure **Investigations** The child will have a 12 lead ECG/ 24 hour Holter ECG and Chest X-ray performed and reviewed by the medical team.	To ensure patient safety (PCNA 2003).
The child will have a coagulation screen and platelet count performed and reviewed by the cardiothoracic team (medical / surgical). Group and hold should have been performed.	The presence of coagulopathy requires treatment before removal of pacing wires. To minimse the risk of bleeding post removal of wires and development of pericardial tamponade (PCNA 2003, Jowett *et al* 2007, O'Brien 2008, Richardson 2011).
NB: Therapeutic Heparin infusion is discontinued 4 hours prior to the removal of pacing wires. The heparin infusion is then restarted 2 hours post procedure if there is no bleeding.	Pacing wires should only be removed after therapeutic heparin has been discontinued (Reade 2007, Mater Miscericordiae University Hospital 2011, OLCHC 2012a).
IV Access Ensure patient has a patent intravenous cannula in situ prior to the procedure	To provide a route for fluid resuscitation or anti arrhythmic medication should it be required (Long 2016a, Sivapuram 2016).
Monitoring The child will have observations taken and recorded prior to removal i.e. temperature, pulse, respirations, SaO2 and blood pressure	To establish baseline observations for comparison post procedure and detection of changes in patients condition in a timely fashion (Clark 2007).
The child will be attached to telemetry / cardiac monitor for the procedure for minimum of 24 hours	To assess the child for potential arrhythmias or pericardial tamponade (O'Brien 2008).
Safety The nurse will ensure emergency equipment is working and available at the bedside • Amubag / rebreathing circuit and appropriate mask • Oxygen and mask • Suction equipment and suction catheters • Antiarrhythmic drugs and defibrillator (available on ward / unit).	To create a safe environment and maintain patient safety (Long 2016a, Sivapuram 2016).
Location Plan location of procedure. Use treatment room if available	Avoid performing the procedure in a child's "safe zone"

	to minimise stress of hospitalisation (O'Brien 2008).
Psychological Preparation The child and / or family will receive adequate explanation of the procedure at an appropriate level and emotional support prior to wire removal. Encourage questions and answers. Child should be informed of sensation likely to be experienced during procedure i.e. 'mild to moderate pulling sensation' as clinically indicated. A play therapist may be ultilised for preparation and / or distraction if clinically indicated.	To relieve fear, anxiety and foster understanding and cooperation of the procedure. Information may need to be reinforced if the child is stressed (PCNA 2003, Roschkov and Jensen 2004, O'Brien 2008, Mullins *et al* 2009, Long 2016a, Hockenberry Wilson and Rodgers 2018).
Pain Relief Administer analgesia and sedation if required as prescribed by the medical team as per 'Procedural Analgesia and Sedation' Algorithm (Appendix VI). Sedation will always be given in conjunction with analgesia. Assess pain score.	To provide comfort and minimise pain. Patient's have reported 'mild to moderate pulling sensation' on epicardial pacing wire removal (Mullins *et al* 2009, Mater Misericordiae University Hospital 2011, OLCHC 2012b).
Positioning The child will be positioned supine or alternatively at 30-45o angle if not possible in bed for the procedure. Ensure privacy in older child / adolescent.	To ensure correct positioning for removal of epicardial pacing wires. Semi upright position is often preferred in children as it is often associated with less anxiety (Clark 2007, O'Brien 2008).
Procedure	
Responsility for removal of pacing wires ***The cardio-thoracic team are responsible for removal of the epicardial pacing wires.***	Procedure only performed by Cardiothoracic Team because of the potential complications that may occur following the procedure (Roschkov and Jensen 2004, O'Brien 2008).
Equipment • Dressing trolley • Dressing pack including sterile gloves and gauze • Cleansing Solution o > 2 months 70% Alcohol/ 2%Chlorhexidine solution o < 2 months Chlorhexidine 0.5% in aquarius solution (sterhexidine) • Opsite occlusive dressing • Stitch cutter	
Cardio-thoracic surgeon will decontaminate hands using a Aseptic Non-touch Technique (ANTT) (level 2) and put on sterile gloves	To prevent cross infection, universal precautions (OLCHC 2010, 2011, O'Grady 2011, 2013, Loveday 2014, RCPI / HSE 2015). Epicardial pacing wires provide a direct low resistant pathway to the heart and patient may receive microshocks due to static electricity.
The nurse will decontaminate hands and assist doctor in laying dressing trolley.	To minimise transmission of organisms (O'Brien 2008).
Nurse will remove dressing around pacing wires to expose pacing wires and then repeat handwashing.	To allow complete visualisation of pacing wire site and holding suture (O'Brien 2008).
The doctor will clean around pacing wire sites with:	Reduces risk of infection (O'Brien 2008, OLCHC

• 2months, 70% Alcohol / Chlorhexidine 2% Chlorhexidine • < 2 months, 0.5% in aqueous solution (sterhexidine).	2012c, RCPI/ HSE 2015).
The atrial pacing wires are usually removed first if present and ventricular wires last.	This allows pacing of the ventricle to restore cardiac output in the event of a symptomatic arrhythmia, following removal of atrial pacing wires (Long 2016a).
The holding suture of the pacing wire is released using a stitch cutter.	To reduce the risk of trauma. Jerking or pulling against resistance may cause bleeding. (PCNA 2003, Clark 2007).
Holding the pacing wire near to the chest it will be pulled with a smooth, continuous, downward, pulling motion, exerting gentle traction until release from the epicardium is felt.	(Clark 2007).
The tip of the epicardial pacing wire is inspected for intactness and pieces of myocardial tissue.	To ensure that the entire wire has been removed and determine the risk of infection, migration or haemorrhage (Long 2016a, Sivapuram 2016).
The procedure is repeated by the doctor for each additional pacing wire(s).	
Following removal an Opsite occlusive dressing is applied to the site for a minimum of 24 hours	To prevent infection (O'Brien 2008).
Dispose of used supplies and sharps appropriately.	Standard precautions and to reduce transmission of organisms (OLCHC 2008).
Remove gloves and wash hands.	Standard precautions.
Post Procedure **Bedrest** The child will remain on bedrest for 1- 2 hour following the procedure	To prevent injury from cardiovascular compromise secondary to bleeding, arrhythmia or tamponade (Long 2016a, Sivapuram 2016).
Monitoring Monitor and record vital signs immediately following the procedure: heart rate; rhythm; respirations and blood pressure. Repeat every 15 minutes x 2 and then every 30 minutes x 2 and then as patients clinical condition dictates. Observe patients SaO2; colour; perfusion and conscious level.	To ensure early detection and timely treatment of any potential complication. Pericardial tamponade usually presents within 2 hours of removal. (Lynn-McHale *et al.* 1998, PCNA 2003).
Complications The child will be observed for complications • ***Bleeding*** If bleeding occurs apply direct pressure with gauze for several minutes until ceases. Persistant bleeding should be reported immediately to the cardiothoracic surgical team. Patients on anticoagulation therapy are at greater risk of bleeding.	To control bleeding (Sivapuram 2019).
• ***Arrhythmias*** i.e. ventricular ectopic beats, due to mechanical irritation of the myocardium. Be extra vigilant if the child has a history of heart	These patients may be at greater risk of arrhythmias. Transient arrhythmias are common and often subside

failure or previous cardiac surgery. Report excessive ectopic beats or sustained arrhythmias to the cardio-thoracic team	spontaneously.
• ***Pericardial Tamponade*** Rare but serious complication. (Signs & symptoms include: pallor, collapsed child; tachycardia; tachypnoea; dyspnoea, reduced capillary refill, cool extremities, decreased Sa02; sweating; decreased conscious level, hypotension). Report immediately to cardio-thoracic surgical team.	To ensure prompt and timely treatment (O'Brien 2008, Mahon *et al.* 2012). Dyspnoea, bleeding and hypotension have been reported in adults patients, as the most frequent signs and symptoms (Mahon *et al.* 2012)
An echocardiogram may be performed post procedure if clinically indicated or there is a deterioration in the patients condition.	Echocardiogram may exclude or reveal pericardial tamponade (Clark 2007).
Documention The doctor and nurse will record the procedure in medical / nursing notes / clinical information management system (CIMS) including date, time, who removed epicardial pacing wires, number and type. Also patients' condition and response to the procedure.	To ensure satisfactory documentation of the procedure and continuity of patient care (Clark 2007, HSE 2011, NMBI 2016).
Discharge Information The parents and if appropriate the child should be aware of signs and symptoms of possible complications and who to phone for advise following discharge	To ensure patient safety and referral in an appropriate manner (PCNA 2003).
Retained Wire Lead or Fragments Ensure retained wire lead or fragments is communicated to ward nursing staff on transfer documentation as clinically indicated. It should be clearly documented in the patient's medical and nursing notes also and complete a clinical incident form.	There is increased risk of infection as they create an open wound through the skin which communicates with the pericardial space. Complications from retained epicardial wires have been described in the literature i.e. localised abcess / fistula to infective endocarditis. Complications have been reported to occur up to many years later. Ensure satisfactory communication and continuity of care (HSE 2011, Richardson 2011Shaikhrezai *et al* 2012, NMBI 2016,).
Instruct parent to check childs' temperature daily until next out patient appointment and report temperature > 38oc	Early detection of infected epicardial pacing wire.
Advise parent regarding the long term need to inform doctor regarding any possible signs of infection i.e. malaise, chills, fever and signs of infection at epicardial pacing wire exit sites	To ensure prompt and timely treatment of any infection at pacing wire sites or due to retained epicardial pacing wire.
Instruct parent to inform all attending doctors and dentists of retained pacing wire	There is a potential risk of endocarditis and doctor or dentist may decide to administer prophylactic antibiotics prior to any invasive procedure.

5.0 References

Bernstein, A.D. Daubert, J.C. Fletcher, R.D. Hayes, D.L. Luderitz, B. Reynolds, D.W. Schoenfeld, M.H. and Sutton, R. (2002) The revised NAPSE / BPEG Generic Code for antibradycardia, adaptive-rate and multisite pacing. *Pacing Clinical Physiology,* 25: 260-264.

Clark, L. (2007) Bedside nurses removing epicardial pacer wires: from concept to practice. *Canadian Journal of Cardiovascular Nursing* **17**(1**)**: 27-30.

Dougherty, L. and Lister, S (eds) (2015) *The Royal Marsden Hospital Manual of Clinical Nursing Procedures*,*Professional Edition,* 9th Edition. Chichester: John Wiley and Sons Ltd.

Dwyer, D. and Bauer, K. (2010) Take the lead on safety with temporary cardiac pacing. *Nursing*, **40**(3): 63-64.

Epstein, A.E. DiMarco, J.P. Ellenbogen, K.A. Estes, N.A.M. Freedman, R.A. Gettes, L.S. Gillinov, A.M. Gregoratos, G. Hammill, S.C. Hayes, D.L. Hiatky, M.A. Newby, L.K. Page, R.L. Schoenfeld, M.H. Silka, M.J. Stevenson, L.W. Sweeney, M.O. (2008) 'ACC/AHA/HRS Guidelines for device-based therapy'. *Circulation*, 117(21): pp 2820-2840.

Fischer, M. (2008) Transvenous and epicardial pacing: monitoring. In Verger, J.T. and Lebet, R.M. (eds) *ACCN Procedure Manuel for Pediatric Acute and Critical Care*. Saunders Elsevier: St Louis, 375-382.

Hart, S. (2007) Using an aseptic technique to reduce the risk of infection. *Nursing Standard* **21**(47): 43-48.

Hazinski, M. F. (ed) (2013) *Nursing Care of the critically Ill Child,* 3rd Edition. Elsevier Mosby: St Louis.

Hockenberry, M.J. Wilson, D. and Rodgers, C.C. (eds) (2018) *Wong's Nursing Care of Infant's and Children*, 11th Edition. St Louis: Elsevier.

Health Service Executive (2011) *HSE Standards & Recommended Practices for Healthcare Records Management.* Dublin: Health Service Executive.

Jowett, V. Hayes, N. Sridharan, S. Rees, P. and Macrae, D. (2007) Timing of removal of pacing wires following paediatric cardiac surgery. *Cardiology in the Young*, **17**(5): 512-516.

Long, K.D. (2016a) *Temporary Epicardial Pacing Wires: Removal.* The Joanna Briggs institute EBP. Database, JBI@ovid: JB16672.

Long, K.D. (12016b) Temporary Epicardial Pacing: Clinican Information. The Joanna Briggs institute EBP. Database, JBI@ovid: JB16671.

Loveday, H.P. Wilson, J.A. Pratt, R.J. Golsorkhi, M. Ingle, A. Bak, J. Browne, J. Prieto, J. and Wilcox, M. (2014) Epic3: National evidence-based guidelines for preventing healthcare-associated infections in NHS hospital in England. *Journal of Hospital Medicine*, 8651: s1-s70.

Lynn-McHale, D.J. Riggs, K.L. and Thurman, L. (1998) Epicardial pacing after cardiac surgery. *Critical Care Nurse* **11** (8): 62-74.

Mahon, L. Bena, J.F. Morrison, S.M. and Albert, N.M. (2012) Cardiac tamponade after removal of temporary pacer wires. *American Journal of Critical Care* **21**(6): 432-440.

Mater Misericordiae University Hospital (2011) *Guidelines for the Care and Removal of Temporary Epicardial Pacing Wires Post Cardiac Surgery*. MMUH: Dublin.

Medtronic. (2001) *Medtronic Dual Chamber Temporary Pacemaker: Technical Manual*. Medtronic: Minneapolis.

Mullins, M.H. Roschkov, M.N. Jensen, L. Moore, G. and Smith, A. (2009) Sensations during removal of epicardial pacing wires after coronary artery bypass graft surgery. *Heart and Lung*, **38**(5): 377-381.

NMBI (2015) *Scope of Nursing and Midwifery Practice Framework.* Dublin: Nursing & Midwifery Board of Ireland.

NMBI (2016) *Recording Clinical Practice, Guidance for Nursing and Midwifery*. Dublin: Nursing and Midwifery Board of Ireland.

O'Brien.P. (2008) Epicardial pacing wire removal:Perform. In Trivits-Verger, J.T. and Lebet, R.M. (eds) *AACN Procedure Manuel for Pediatric, Acute and Critical Care*. Saunders Elsevier: St Louis. 383-389.

O'Grady, N.P. Burns, A.M. Dellinger, E.P. Garland, J. *et al. (2011)* Practices and Advisory Committee (HICPAC) (2011) *Guidelines for Prevention of Intravascular Catheter-related Infection.* (CDC) / HICPAC. Available online: www.cdc.gov/hai//pdfs/bsi-guidelines-2011.pdf (Accessed October 15th 2019)

Oslizlok, P. (2007) *Personal Communication to Pacemaker Guidelines Project Group*, 13th December 2007. Our Lady's Children's Hospital, Crumlin, Dublin.

OLCHC (2007) *Intravenous Guidelines for Nursing Staff*. Our Lady's Children's Hospital, Crumlin, Dublin.

OLCHC (2008) *Guidelines on Performing a Wound Swab.* Our Lady's Children's Hospital, Crumlin, Dublin.

OLCHC (2010) Guideline for Hand Hygiene. Our Lady's Children's Hospital, Crumlin, Dublin.

OLCHC (2011) Standard Universal Precautions. Our Lady's Children's Hospital, Crumlin, Dublin.

OLCHC (2012a) *Anti Thrombotic Central Line Guidelines*. Our Lady's Children's Hospital, Crumlin, Dublin.

OLCHC (2012b) *Procedural Analgesia and Sedation in PICU / HDU*. Our Lady's Children's Hospital, Crumlin, Dublin.

OLCHC (2012c) *Skin Asepsis Prior to Peripheral and Central Line Insertion.* Our Lady's Children's Hospital, Crumlin, Dublin.

OLCHC (2013) Aseptic Non-touch Technique. Reference Guide. Our Lady's Children's Hospital, Crumlin, Dublin.

Overbay, D. and Criddle, L. (2004) Mastering temporary invasive cardiac pacing. *Critical Care Nurse* **24**(3): 23-32.

Paediatric Cardiac Nurses Association (PCNA) (2003) *PCNA National Standard for Temporary Epicardial Pacing Wire Removal in Children*. PCNA: London.

Reade, M.C. (2007) Temporary epicardial pacing after cardiac surgery: a practical review. Part 1: General considerations in the management of epicardial pacing. *Anaesthesia* **62**: 264-271.

Reiswig-Timothy, P. and Rodeman, R.N. (2004) Temporary pacemakers in critically ill patients. *ACCN Clinical Issues* **15**(3): 305-325.

Reynolds, J. and Apple, S. (2001) A systematic approach to pacemaker assessment. *AACN Clinical Issues* **12**(1), 114-126.

Richardson, J. (2011) *Temporary Epicardial Pacing after Cardiac Surgery. GG and C Paediatric Guidelines*. Available online: www.clinicalguidelines.scots.nhs.uk/ggc-paediatric-guidelines/ggc-guidelines/cardiovascular-disease/temporary-epicard. Accessed October 17th 2019.

Roschkov, S. and Jensen, L. (2004) Coronary artery bypass graft patients' pain perception during epicardial pacing wire removal. *Canadian Journal of Cardiovascular Nursing*, **14**(3):32-38.

RCPI / HSE (2015) *Guidelines for Hand Hygiene in Irish Healthcare Settings, Update of 2005 Guidelines*. Dublin: Royal College of Physicians / Health Service Executive.

Sydney Children's Hospital Network.(SCHN) (2017) *Cardiac Pacing: Patient Management*. Available online: www.schn.health.nsw.gov.au/_policies/pdf/2006-8137.pdf. Accessed October 17th 2019.

Shaikhrezai, K. Khorsandi, M. Patronis, M. and Prasaad, S. (2012) Is it safe to cut pacing wires flush with he skin instead of removing them? *Interactive Cardiovascular and Thoracic Surgery*, **15**:1047-1051.

Silvetti, M.S. Drago, F. Dicarlo, D. Placidi, S. Brancaccio, G. and Carotti, A. (2013) Cardiac pacing in paeditric patients with congenital heart defects: transvenous or epicardial? *Europace*, **15**: pp 1280-1286.

Singh, H.R. Batra, A.S. and Balaji, S. (2013) 'Pacing in children'. *Annuals of Pediatric Cardiology*, 6(1): pp 46-51.

Sivapuram, M.S. (2016) *Temporary Epicardial Pacing Wires: Removal*. Adelaide: The Joanna Briggs Institute.

Sivapuram, M.S. (2019) *Recommended Practice, Temporary Epicardial pacing: Post Surgery*. Adelaide: The Joanna Briggs Institute.

Slota, M.C. (ed) (2019) *AACN Core Curiculum for Pediatric High Acuity, Progressive and Critical care Nursing*, 3rd Edition. New York: Springer Publishing Company.

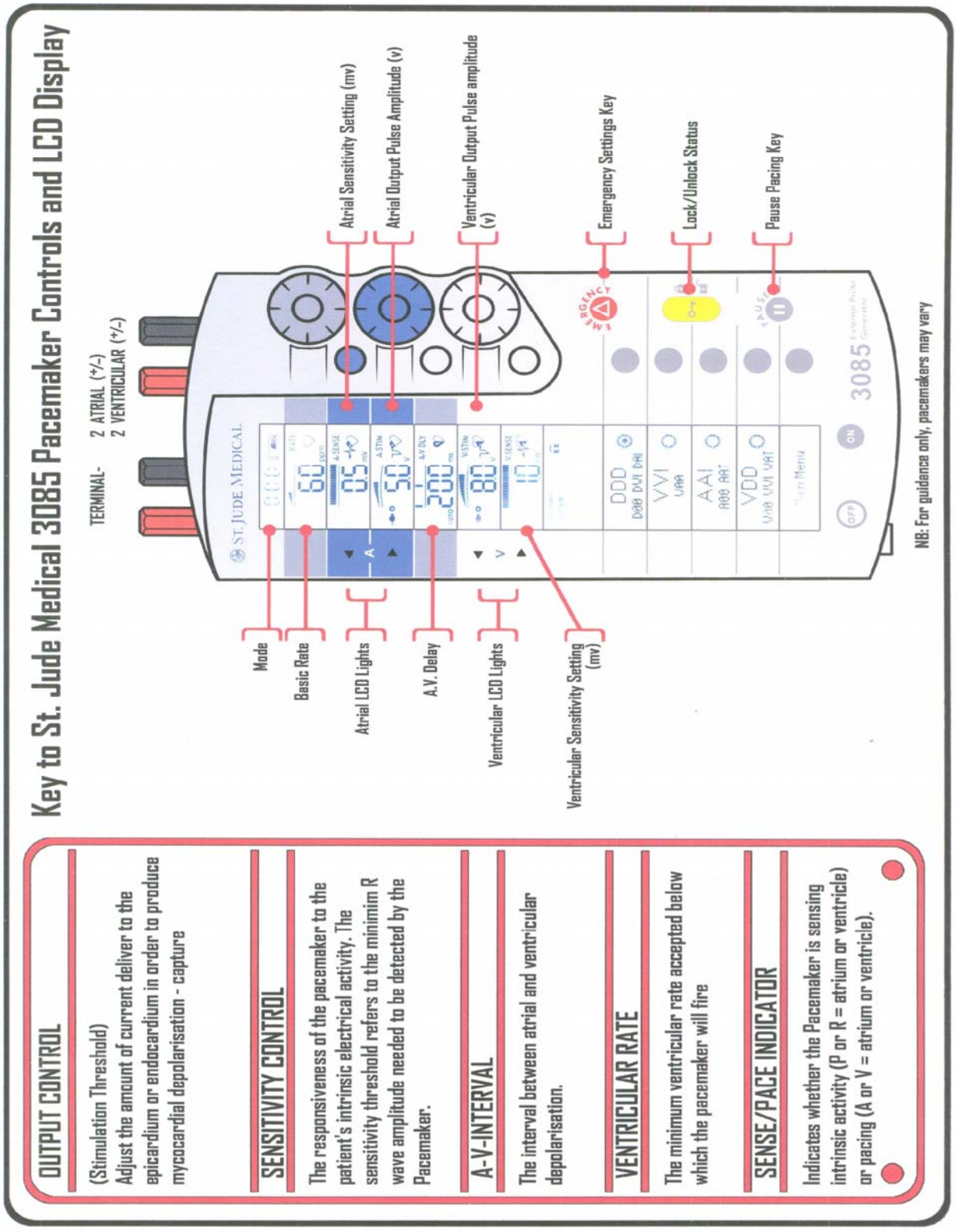
St Jude Medical (2014) *External Pulse Generator Model 3085 Dual Chamber (DDD), User Manual.* Berlin: Osypka Medical.

Van Orden-Wallace, C.J. (1998) Dual chamber pacemakers in the management of severe heart failure. *Critical Care Nurse* **18**(2): 57-66.

Van Orden-Wallace, C.J. (2001) Diagnosing and treating pacemaker syndrome. *Critical Care Nurse* **21**(1): 24-31, 35.

Yorkhill Children's Hospital (2011) *Practice Advisory for Temporary Epicardial Pacing after Cardiac Surgery*. Glasgow: Yorkhill Children's Hospital.

APPENDIX I: PACEMAKER CONTROLS


Key to St. Jude Medical 3085 Pacemaker Controls and LCD Display
TERMINAL- 2 ATRIAL (+/-)
2 VENTRICULAR (+/-)
Atrial Sensitivity Setting (mv)
Atrial Output Pulse Amplitude (v)
Ventricular Output Pulse amplitude (v)
Emergency Settings Key
Lock/Unlock Status
Pause Pacing Key
Mode
Basic Rate
Atrial LCD Lights
A.V. Delay
Ventricular LCD Lights
Ventricular Sensitivity Setting (mv)
NB: For guidence only, pacemakers may vary
OUTPUT CONTROL
(Stimulation Threshold)
Adjust the amount of current deliver to the epicardium or endocardium in order to produce mycocardial depolarisation - capture
SENSITIVITY CONTROL
The responsiveness of the pacemaker to the patient's intrinsic electrical activity. The sensitivity threshold refers to the minimim R wave amplitude needed to be detected by the Pacemaker.
A-V-INTERVAL
The interval between atrial and ventricular depolarisation.
VENTRICULAR RATE
The minimum ventricular rate accepted below which the pacemaker will fire
SENSE/PACE INDICATOR
Indicates whether the Pacemaker is sensing intrinsic activity (P or R = atrium or ventricle) or pacing (A or V = atrium or ventricle).

APPENDIX II: ST JUDE MEDICAL 3085 PACEMAKER

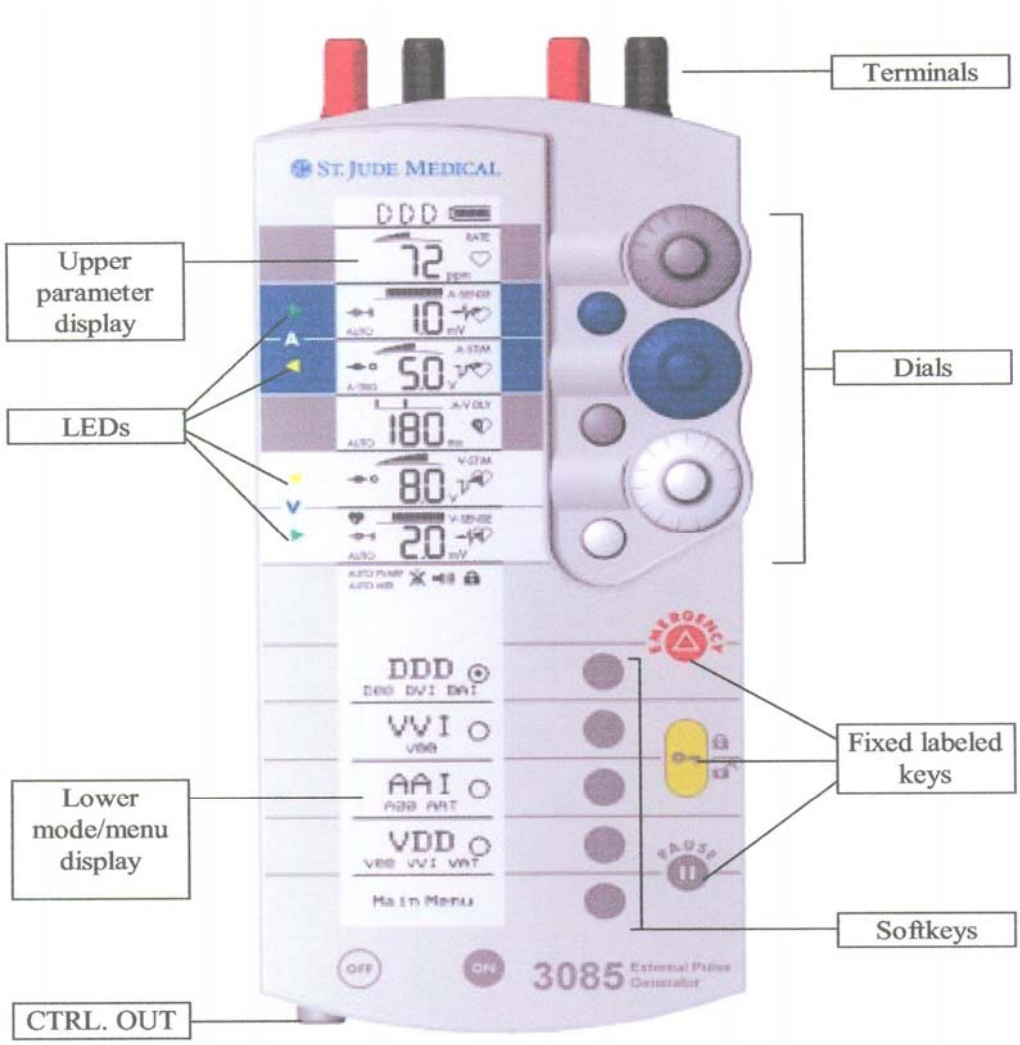


Figure 2: St Jude Medical 3085 Pacemaker Front Display Face.

Figure 3: Ventricular and Atrial Terminals.

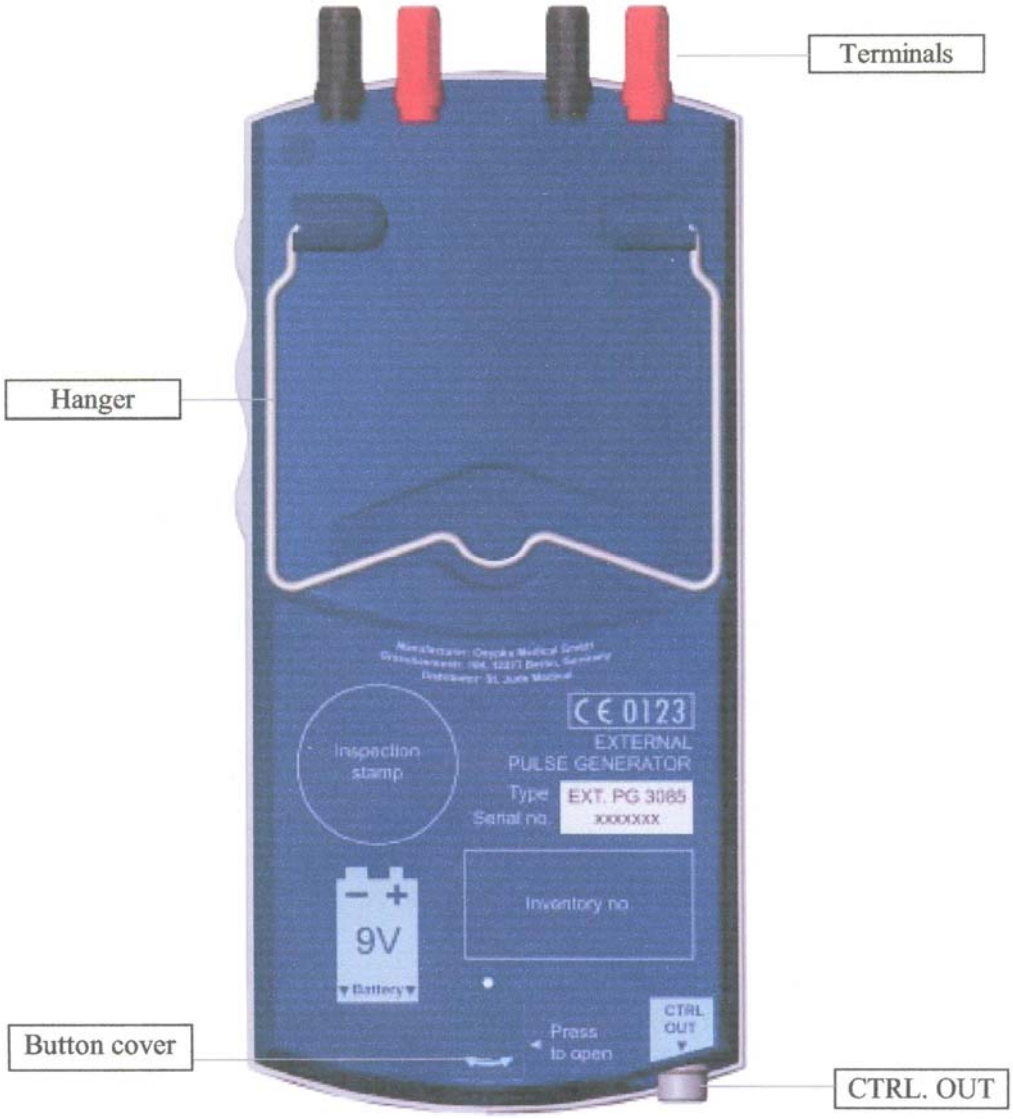


Figure 4: St Jude Medical 3085 Pacemaker Rear View.

APPENDIX III: St Jude Medical Model 3085

Turning on Pacemaker

1. Press key labelled ***ON*** (pacemaker will run a self test).
2. When the pacemaker was previously in Standby Mode, it will commencing functioning at the last saved parameter settings.
3. The key ***Lock / Unlock*** must be pressed and released to ensure it is functioning properly when the pacemaker was previously OFF.

Figure 6: Lock / Unlock Key

4. When Lock/Unlock key is not pressed and released within 30 seconds, an error message will be displayed ***' Startup timeout' (Press unlock)*** and pacemaker will switch off.'
5. Turn on programme commences.
6. Soft keys 1-5 will display a Menu Mode
    - Key 1 – Mode DDD
    - Key 2 – Mode VVI
    - Key 3 – Mode AAI

NB: Pacemaker Settings are set by the Medical / Surgical Cardiothoracic Team.

Locking / Unlocking

1. Pacemaker will automatically lock if no key has been pressed for 30 seconds. Prevents accidental
2. To unlock press key Lock / Unlock.
3. Lock symbol will indicate whether the pacemaker is locked or unlocked.

Figure 7: Lock Symbol

4. A warning beep and lock symbol will blink for 2 seconds if keys are pressed / dials turned when pacemaker is locked.

LED lights for Sensing and Stimulation

1. LED lights located at upper left side.
2. They indicate atrial and ventricular sensing and stimulation.
3. Green LED lights flashing indicate sensing.
4. Yellow LED lights flashing indicate stimulation.

NB: Lights flash brightly initially when pacemaker turned on to indicate functioning satisfactorily.

Emergency Key

Pressing the emergency button key will commence pacemaker stimulation at emergency settings.

Pause Pacemaker

Pressing the pause button key will disable pacemaker stimulation as long as it is pressed.

Turning Off the Pacemaker

1. Press lock/ unlock key.
2. Press OFF key.
3. A soft key power-off menu will display.
    - Press key 1 – OFF (with no storage). Actual settings are not saved
    - Press Key 2 – Stand-by with data stored.

NB: No battery power is consumed in the stand-by mode.

(St Jude Medical 2014).

APPENDIX IV: CHANGING THE BATTERY (MODEL 3085)

This procedure is performed by Cardiothoracic Medical/ Surgical Team.

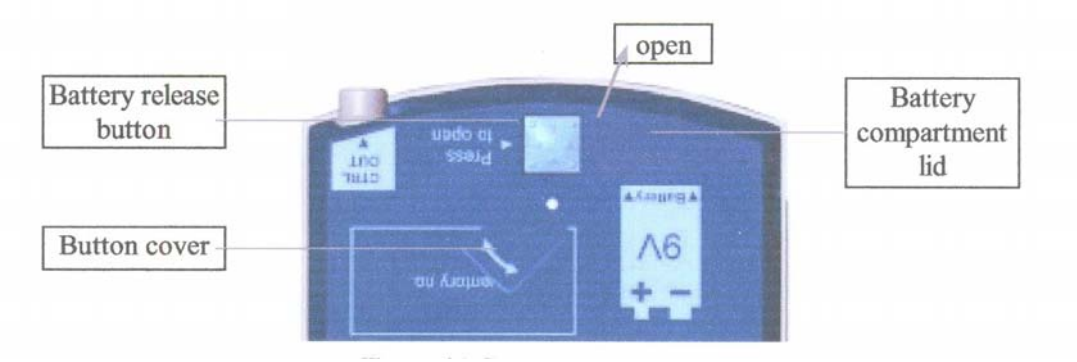
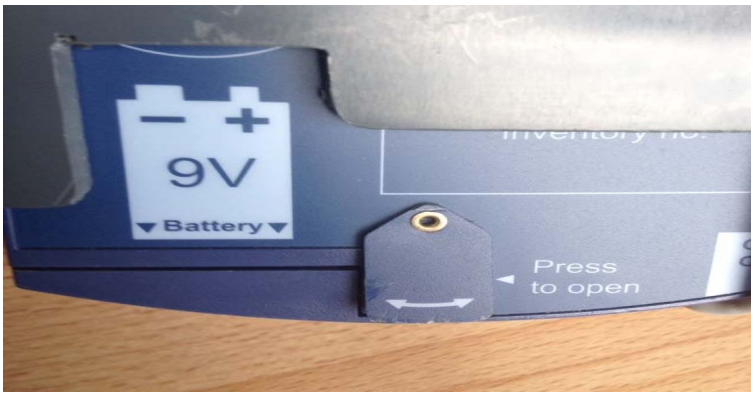


Figure 5: Battery Compartment.

1. Turn protective cover of the battery compartment lid whilst pressing the battery release button.
   NB: This button cover prevents the release button from being unintentionally pressed.
2. Open battery lid
3. Battery is removed from the compartment.
4. Replace with new 9 volt battery.
5. Battery compartment lid is closed until audible sound of it latching into place.
6. Protective cover of battery compartment lid is rotated over the battery release button.
7. Dispose of old battery in an environmentally friendly manner

(St Jude Medical 2014)



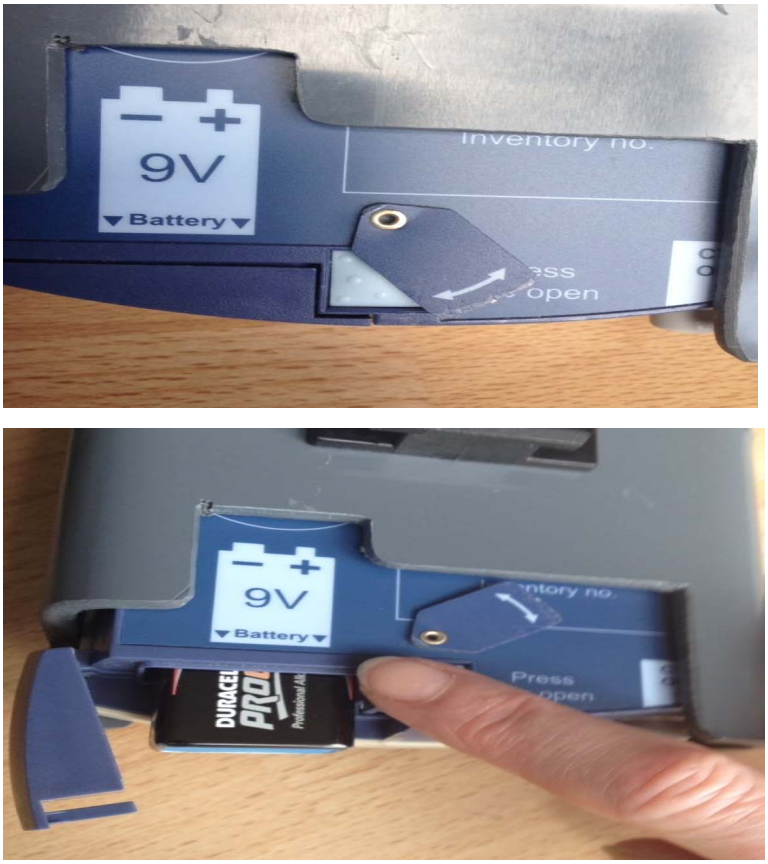


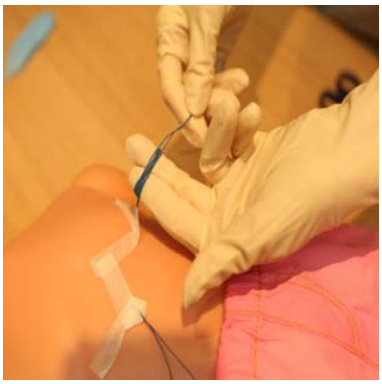
Figure 6-8 Removing a Pacemaker Battery

APPENDIX V: Securing Epicardial Pacing Wires when not in use.

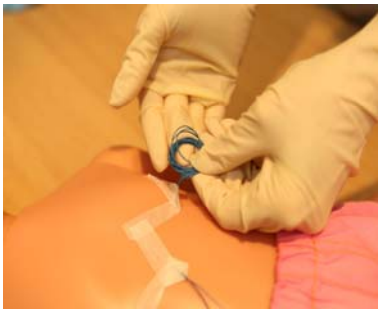
Equipment

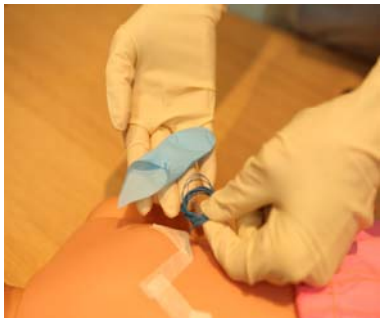
- Non-disposable gloves
- Gauze
- Tegaderm dressing
- Labels

1. Cut the thumb off a non-disposable glove.
   NB: Thumb has a wider opening.

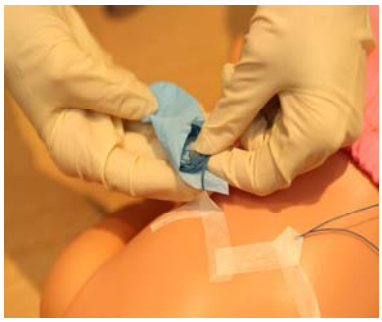


3. Wearing gloves, wrap the two pacing wires around your 2nd and 3rd fingers.

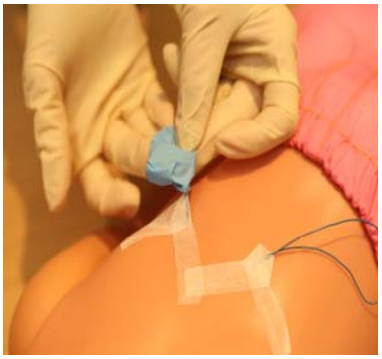


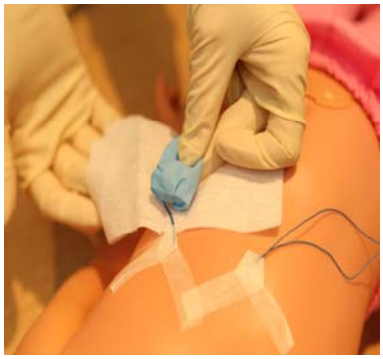


4. and 5. Pacing wires now form a small roll.

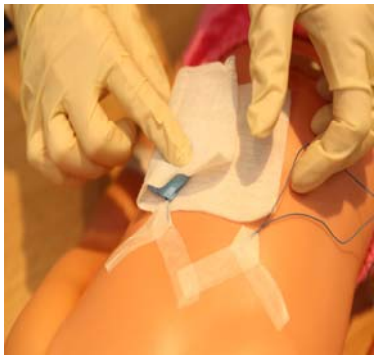


6. Insert pacing wire roll into at Bottom of the thumb of the previously cut non-disposable glove.





7. Wires in thumb of glove,now .8. Open one sheet of gauze



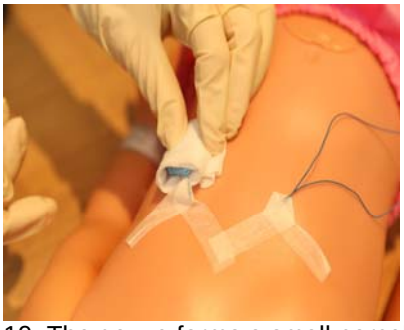
9. Wrap gauze around wirs in

form a small parcel.

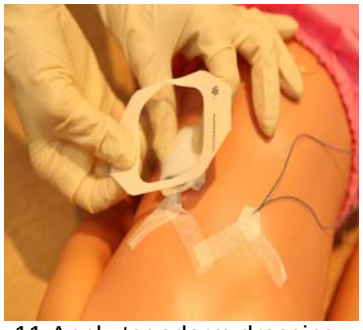
under the wires in the glove.

the glove.

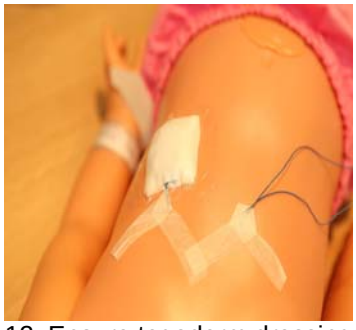
NB: Gauze protects skin and *ensures comfort.*



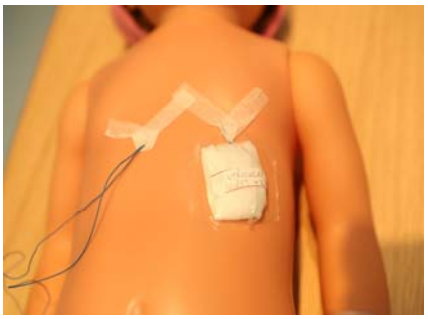
10. The gauze forms a small parcel around wires in the glove.



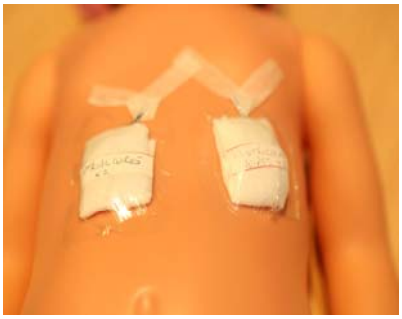
11 Apply tegaderm dressing over the gauze.



12. Ensure tegaderm dressing Secures gauze to skin at all edges. Apply second dressing PRN.

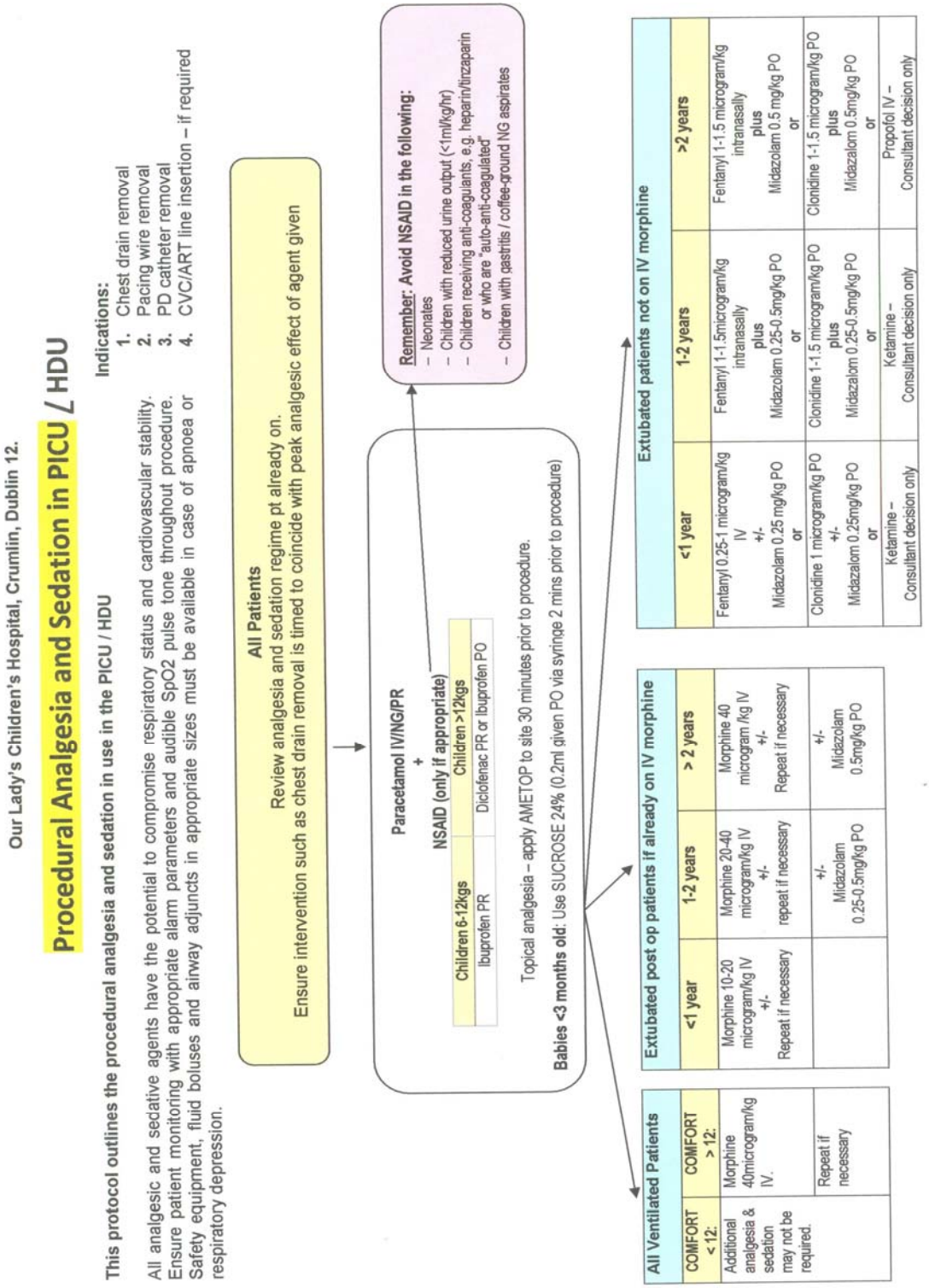


13. Label wires 'trouser leg' is *NB: Atrial wires are on the right and ventricular wires on the left.*



14. Repeat procedure with second set of wires if required.

APPENDIX VI: Procedural Analgesia and Sedation in PICU / HDU (OLCHC 2012)



APPENDIX VII: PACEMAKER GLOSSARY

A

Arrhythmia. An abnormal rhythm of the heart (too slow, too fast, or uneven), which can cause the heart to pump less effectively. In pacing, any rhythm disturbance. Examples include bradycardia, tachycardia, any markedly irregular rhythm, block or the presence of premature contractions.

A. V Delay. Atrio-ventricular delay in a dual chamber pacing mode. The AV delay is the period between an atrial event (paced or sensed) and a paced ventricular event. In DDD pacing the AV delay is generally programmed to 120 -150 milliseconds (msec) depending on the patient's age, allowing a heart rate of up to 140-150 / minute. If the heart rate is higher the AV interval needs to be reduced (Oslizlok, 2007; Wood, 2007).

C

Capture. The successful depolarisation and contraction of a cardiac chamber caused by the pacemaker's output pulse. One-to-one capture occurs when each pacemaker output pulse results in a contraction.

Cardiac Cycle. One complete heartbeat. Seen on the ECG as a P wave, a QRS complex and a T wave.

Cardiac Output. The volume of blood, measured in litres, ejected by the heart per minute. Cardiac output is determined by multiplying the heart rate and the stroke volume.

F

Fibrillation. A type of cardiac arrhythmia characterised by rapid, unsynchronised quivering of atria or ventricles. Atrial fibrillation may be asymptomatic, but ventricular fibrillation is typically fatal if not corrected within minutes.

I

Intrinsic. An intrinsic beat is a naturally occurring heartbeat. Intrinsic rate is the patient's own heart rate. Sometimes called native.

Inhibition The effect of pulse suppression when pacemaker in a demand mode and senses a cardac depolarization.

L

Lead The insulated wire plus electrode(s) and terminal pin used to connect the pulse generator to the cardiac tissue. The lead carries the stimulus from the pulse generator to the heart and in demand modes, relays intrinsic cardiac signals back to the sense amplifier of the pulse generator. A single-chamber pulse generator requires one lead, while a dual-chamber pulse generator usually requires two (one for the atrium, the other for the ventricle).

Lead Dislodgement. The detachment of the pacing lead from the intracardiac location to which it had been positioned.

M

Microshock Low-voltage electrical current or static electricity which can pass from the nurse and into the patient. As little as 0.1mA has the potential to cause ventricular fibrillation.

O

Output. The electrical stimulus delivered by the pulse generator and usually defined in terms of pulse amplitude (V) and pulse width (ms). (In pacing, output used alone usually refers to electrical output of the device, while the term cardiac output is used for blood throughput of the heart.) Maximum 10 volts (Wood, 2007). Output usually set 3 times output (pacing) threshold.

Output (Pacing) Threshold The minimum electrical stimulus needed to consistently elicit a cardiac depolarisation (capture) and expressed in millivolts (mV). Usually 2 mV or less.

Over Sensing Detection by the pulse generator's sense amplifier of inappropriate electrical stimulus. The over sensed signal may or may not be visible on a surface EGG. Over sensing can often be corrected by making the pacemaker less sensitive (increasing the mV value), programming to a triggered mode or by the judicious programming of the refractory period.

P

Premature Ventricular Contractures (PVCs) A ventricular contraction initiated by an ectopic focus which occurs earlier than the next expected normal ventricular contraction. Also known as 'ventricular ectopic beats' or ventricular premature beats (VPBs).

R

Refractory. (1) Inability of tissue to respond to a stimulus.
(2) Inability of a pacemaker to respond to an incoming signal.

Refractory Period.
(1) The length of time the myocardium is incapable of responding to a stimulus.
(2) In pacing, an interval or timing cycle following a sensed or paced event during which the sense amplifier will not respond to incoming signals. Dual-chamber pacemakers have separate refractory periods for each chamber (atrial and ventricular). In most modern pacemakers, the refractory periods are programmable values.

S

Sensing. The ability of the pacemaker to recognise and respond to electrical activity in the heart. How the pacemaker responds to sensed signals depends on its programmed mode and parameters.

Sensitivity. A pacemaker parameter which determines the amplitude of signals to which the device's sense amplifiers will respond. Sensitivity is stated in millivolts (mV). Note that the higher the mV value, the lower the sensitivity. Thus the lower the mV value, the more sensitive the device. Average setting is 2, lowest 1mV (Wood, 2007).

Sensitivity Threshold The minimum atrial or ventricular intracardiac signal amplitude required to inhibit or trigger a demand pacemaker, expressed in millivolts. Sensitivity is usually 2-3 times more sensitive than sensitivity threshold (i.e. divide threshold by 3).

Spike. A small but sharply vertical deflection that appears on the surface ECG indicating that a pacemaker output was delivered. It is caused by the brief discharge of electricity produced by the pacemaker to stimulate the heart. In some situations, a pacemaker spike may not appear clearly on an ECG.

T

Telemetry. The transmission of signals or data from one electronic unit to another by radiowaves or other means (Medtronic, 2003).

Temporary Lead. A pacing lead intended for short-term use, usually with an external pacemaker. Temporary leads may be epicardial or transvenous. A temporary lead does not have a fixation mechanism, allowing it to be easily removed when it is no longer required.

U

Under Sensing. Occurs if the pacemaker fails to sense the P or R wave and thus inappropriately timed impulses may result.

References

Beattie, S. (2005) Epicardial wires. *Modern Medicine* Available online

www.modernmedicine.com/modernmedicine?Hands-On+help/Epicardial-wires/ . Accessed December 3rd, 2012

Medtronic (2003) *Pacing Glossary*. Medtronic: Minneapolis..

Oslizlok, P. (2007) *Personal Communication to Pacemaker Guidelines Project Group*, 13th December 2007. Our Lady's Children's Hospital, Crumlin, Dublin.

Pacesetter (2004) *Glossary.* Available from: http://www.studio-delos.com/glossary (Accessed 5th November, 2007) Internet.

St Jude Medical (2011) *Model 3085 Dual Chamber Pulse Generator, User Manual*. Osypka Medical: La Jolla, California.

Wood, F. (2007) *Personal Communication to Pacemaker Guidelines Project Group,* 15th January 2007. Our Lady's Children's Hospital, Crumlin, Dublin.

Acknowledgements

We wish to acknowledge and thank all those who have been involved in developing and reviewing this guideline.

Approval by Cardiacthoracic Team

I have read and approve the *Nursing Practice Committee's 'Nursing Guidelines on Care of the Child with an External Temporary Pacemaker'.*

_____

Mr L. Nolke,
Consultant Cardio-Thoracic Surgeon

Children's Health Ireland
at Crumlin